FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

* * * * * As the years pass by it is probable that the causes and circumstances as well as the spirit of the great event which this day commemorates will become liable to more or less of that perversion or misconception which is seen to be incident to whatever depends upon human testimony. We have reason to believe that already some misstatements pertaining to the surroundings of the great Declaration have become deeply seated in the national mind. For instance, it is common to read in nearly all the histories which recite the successive steps of the Declaration made in 1776, "that it was finally adopted on the 4th of July, and signed by every member of Congress then present, except only Mr. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania." In point of fact the real "Declaration of American Independence" was not made in connexion with the paper which passes under that name. The "real Declaration" was uttered in the shape of a series of Resolutions to that effect, which, having been introduced into Congress on the 7th of June, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, formed the rallying point around which this great contest was waged. The nominal Declaration was entirely subsidiary in its purpose, as it was wholly secondary in its origin when compared with the "Resolutions" we have named. These Resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.

"Resolved, That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances.

"Resolved, That a plan of Confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approval."

These were the Resolutions which first brought to a focus the scattered rays of revolt, and formed the nucleus not only of the subsequent paper known under the name of the Declaration but also of the Articles of Confederation to which they pointed. How entirely subsidiary and secondary was the paper draughted by Mr. Jefferson will appear from the very terms of the resolution under which the committee appointed to draw it was raised. That committee was nominated on the 11th of June and was instructed to prepare a declaration "to the effect" of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Lee four days previously, and for the assigned reason "that no time might be lost *in case the Congress agree thereto.*" The debate and the division in Congress upon the question of independence *turned entirely upon the Resolutions* of Lee, as it was only on their adoption that any occasion could arise for the formal declaration drawn up from "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," and not for any purpose of bringing about the great result which it commemorates. The resolutions were considered in Congress on the 8th and on the 10th of June, when they were postponed until the 1st of July. On the 28th of June the draught of the Declaration which the committee was appointed to prepare and have ready in case the resolutions should pass, was reported and laid upon the table. No vote and no debate was had upon its adoption, but on the 1st of July the Resolutions of Lee came up, according to order, and were discussed in Committee of the Whole, when, as the journal records, "the determination thereof was, *at the request of a Colony*, postponed till to-morrow." That Colony was South Carolina, whose delegates, being authorized generally by their instructions to vote for every measure which they, *together with a majority* of the Continental Congress, shall judge necessary for the defence, security, interest, and welfare of this Colony in particular and of America in general," asked, on the eve of this momentous vote, that its final determination "might be put off to the next day," when, as Mr. Rutledge explained, "he believed his colleagues, though they disapproved of the resolutions, would join in it for the sake of unanimity." Accordingly, on the 2d of July, "the Resolutions respecting independence" were put upon their final passage and adopted. Then and there was the great step taken in this forward movement. John Adams, writing on the 3d of July, truly said, "*Yesterday* the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and greater perhaps never was and never will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting Colony, that these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." He added to his corespondent as follows: "You will see in a few days a Declaration *setting forth the causes* which have impelled us to this mighty revolution, and the reasons which justify it in the eyes of God and man." To meet this popular demand, and in conformity to the proprieties of the occasion, the Declaration of Independence was appointed to be framed, and how well the work was performed is sufficiently seen in that imperishable document. But it should not be forgotten (as has been well remarked by our learned townsman, Peter Force, Esq., in his historical memoranda on this topic) that it was only "the universal diffusion of the Declaration that made the Fourth of July the great festival day of the nation, instead of the 2d day of July, *which is the real birth day of American Freedom.*"

We have not time to trace through all its windings the historical error which represents the declaration to have been *signed* on the 4th of July. Mr. Jefferson so asserts in his Diary, but the Journal of Congress shows that his "Contemporaneous Notes" are not always reliable, and that the document was signed only by the President and Secretary of Congress at the date of its first publication.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE ROCHESTER UNION OF FRIDAY.

The Niagara Crossed by Mons. Blondin on a Tight Rope—Complete Success of the Experiment—Great Day at Niagara Falls.

The promised feat of walking across the Niagara on a tight rope yesterday was accomplished successfully by Mons. Blondin, in the presence of thousands of spectators. The weather was delightful—the sun shone brightly, but there was breeze enough from the river to modify its influences and make every shady grove a pleasant spot to repose in. The banks of the river on either side for half a mile were alive with people who had selected the best position they could find, to obtain a full view of the rope upon which the feat was to be performed; and all, even to tens of thousands, could find comfortable places with a fair prospect before them.

We remained upon the American shore but incline to the opinion that there were more spectators on the opposite side. Those standing there were best shaded, as the sun toward evening was throwing its rays upon the American bank. Immense stagings and platforms with raised seats, could be seen on the Canada side near the end of the great rope, but on the American side there was nothing of the sort. The rope was sustained here by a huge oak in White's Pleasure grounds, and as this bank was the lowest, all standing on the grounds could see without difficulty.

About 4 o'clock M. Blondin arrived in a carriage decorated with the American and French flags and was received with cheers from the multitude, music from the bands and firing of a cannon; which was answered from the Canada side. A ring was made by a rope and within the ring was a tight rope six feet above the ground, upon which the preliminary exhibition took place. M. Blondin appeared with a smiling face, in the most agreeable humor. He is a man of medium height, of rather muscular build, but not fleshy; has light hair, hazeleyes, wears a small mustache and goatee.

The rope was made in New York to order, and is over 1,100 feet in length. As something like one hundred feet covers the shore, we may safely say that the part covering the gorge is at least 1,000. This rope is a trifle more than two inches in diameter, and was drawn with the blocks and windlass as tight as it could be without risk of parting. The depression was perhaps sixty feet below a true line, and as the Canadian bank is some twenty feet or more higher than the American, the greater depression was nearer the latter than the former. This rope was stayed from side sway by small guys of half inch rope, of which 2,700 feet were used. They were fastened to the rope in pairs about 20 feet apart, and ran diagonally to the shore on either side, where they were made fast to trees. Only two guys ran down to keep the rope from an upward movement. The rope and guys cost $650, and were purchased chiefly by subscriptions made at the Falls.

Soon after five o'clock, M. Blondin appeared upon the platform where the great rope came to the American shore, and was greeted with cheers from both sides. He was dressed in tight clothes, without covering upon his head, and he wore slippers which appeared to be made of buckskin or similar material. The bands played upon either side. Arrangements had been made for firing a cannon at this moment, but the gun hung fire and refused to go off. Blondin good naturedly called out to have it shaken up—but the gun did not speak.

For nearly ten minutes the daring adventurer stood in full view of the breathless thousands, in familiar conversation with those around him, and evinced no signs of faltering. Indeed from his appearance we do not think he had the least fear or a shadow of doubt about his success. His manner gave confidence to all about him, and no one expressed a doubt or alluded to the probability that he would fail. At fourteen minutes past five, Blondin coolly picked up his black pole, some twenty-five feet long, which he used for balancing, and walked down the rope with a firm but cautious step.

The descent was, we suppose, the most difficult part of the adventure. He laid one foot before the other in short but well measured steps, until he had advanced some two hundred feet, and then he sat down as if to rest. In a minute he arose and walked forward some distance, sat down again, and before rising he threw himself on his back lengthwise of the rope, and pretended to take a nap. Then on he went, occasionally dancing or standing upon one foot, looking over the abyss. When he had reached a point near the centre of the river, he seated himself and beckoned to the steamer Maid of the Mist to come up the river and give him a drink: meanwhile he took from his belt a ball of cord unrolled it till the end reached the water below, and then patiently awaited the coming of the steamer.

The Maid came slowly up against the current, along the American shore, and when under the rope "stood quartering" across the stream, with her engines in full motion. The current thus drifted her to where the line was suspended, and it was taken aboard. A bottle was fastened to the cord when Blondin dropped another cord. This was taken by the men on the steamer and they drew the bottle up to the main rope. Blondin took it, removed the cork and drank the health of the spectators. He then threw away the bottle and resumed his journey, the Maid having waited upon him dropped back to her dock.

When the centre of the rope was crossed, where there are no guys, Blondin began to ascend to the Canadian bank at a pretty brisk walk, and did not again stop till he reached the shore. He was greeted with cheers at landing, and general rejoicings were exchanged among the spectators. The feat was accomplished, and M. Blondin stands before the world unrivalled as a man of nerve, and the champion rope walker. It was just eighteen minutes from the time Blondin took up his pole on one shore to the time he laid it down upon the other. This time was more than half spent in stopping by the way, chiefly in waiting for the steamer.

M. Blondin was taken to the Clifton House after he landed on the Canada side, and in about half an hour he returned to the American side, walking over the rope rather faster than he travelled in going over. So ended the exhibition, which was entirely successful. A contribution, amounting to over $300, was taken up on the Canadian side for the successful performer, and his receipts from other sources will no doubt pay him handsomely for his venture. The rope will remain suspended, and he will walk over two or three times a week during the pleasure season. His next trip across is announced for the 4th of July.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.—The official paper at Washington, of the 3d inst., publishes a statement that the expenditures for the year ending June 30, exclusive of trust funds and payments on the public debt, have been $66,396,586 86.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1859.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

The exercises and examinations of the 4th Annual Commencement of this Institution are now progressing, and are well attended.

On Tuesday, the scholars in the Preparatory department, under the supervision of Mrs. Horne, were examined. In all branches of their studies they were subjected to a rigid and impartial examination, and so acquitted themselves as to reflect credit on themselves and their Preceptress.

On the same day those composing the Academic Class, under Miss Isabella Leete, were examined, and bore themselves very handsomely indeed. It is a class of which any teacher may well feel proud. These exercises were interspersed with music on the piano, by the scholars under Prof. Hahr and Mrs. Blake, performed in a manner that pleased and gratified all who were present.

At night the annual Sermon was preached by Rev. A. Weaver, of the M. E. Church, from John, 12 chap. and 3d verse. Beautifully and eloquently did the preacher press upon the attention of the young ladies the graces of humility and liberality in a good cause.

On Wednesday the Academic Class was again examined, and the Senior, Junior, Sophomore and French Classes. All these classes, and the scholars with scarcely an exception, evinced a remarkable knowledge and mastery of whatever they were called on to recite, and convinced all that their lessons were not gotten up for the occasion, but had been imprinted on the mind by dint of *hard study* and incessant application. In the afternoon, the examination was continued on the higher branches of learning, and the scholars acquitted themselves remarkably well, especially the Senior Class on Chemistry, and the Junior Class on Natural Philosophy, which excelled any classes I have ever heard examined on the same subjects. A visit to the parlor is a perfect treat. The walls are hung round with about 80 paintings and drawings. Many of them exhibit a high order of skill and great proficiency in the art, and reflect much credit on the Preceptress, Miss Smith, under whose instruction, also, several vases of wax flowers were completed and exhibited by the scholars.

The Literary Address of Robert P. Dick, Esq., last evening, was upon a lofty theme, and in eloquent language and impressive voice and manner he pressed upon the attention his magnificent and sublime subject. His allusions to the poetry of Greece and Rome, and of the mighty bards who swept the lyre, but who now slumber in the dust, in that dust over which the genius of Dante was kindled and blazed up in glory and grandeur to astound the world;—and his reference to Scotland, to her hills and dales, her palaces and lakes, her martyrs and heroes, her statesmen and bards, touched a responsive chord in every heart.

But when the speaker reached his theme, Hebrew Poetry, and described its lofty character, its awful grandeur, magnificence and sublimity, its heavenly origin and consoling power, he drew a picture that touched every Christian heart.

But I forbear. Any attempt to describe the effort will mar its beauty. The community is indebted to the Trustees for inviting Mr. Dick, and to him it is under obligations for a rich moral and intellectual entertainment, gracefully and eloquently presented.

As we go to press the Commencement exercises are progressing, under the following Programme:

PRAYER.
CHORUS—Again, Again We Meet.
Salutatory Addresses.—Miss Mary C. Marshall, Anson County.
Hope, its Pleasures and Final Results.—Miss Anna L. Branch, Louisburg.
MUSIC—Silver Shower.—Miss Alice Lilly.
The Conquests of Time.—Miss Lizzie P. Johnson, Fayetteville.
MUSIC—Gondolied.—Miss Marion J. Sandford.
Let There Be Light.—Miss Ella A. Pearce, Fayetteville.
MUSIC—Medley, Duett.—Misses O. Stedman, Adelia Fuller.
Never Despair.—Miss Sarah Taylor, Fayetteville.
MUSIC—All Alone.—Miss Anna L. Branch.
The Nineteenth Century.—Miss Mary McPherson, Fayetteville.
MUSIC—Rose de Peronne.—Miss Fannie Hinsdale.
The Beauty of the Useful and the Use of the Beautiful.—Miss Margaret J. McKenzie, Fayetteville.
MUSIC—Au Bord de Lac.—Miss Olivia Horne.
Home Influence.—Miss Elvira J. Hurt, Nottoway county, Va.
MUSIC—Sweet Home, (Piano and Violin.)—Miss Celia Myrover, Prof. Hahr.
The Voices of Nature.—Miss Mary Campbell, Fay.
Music.—The Murmuring Sea, Vocal Duett.—Misses O. Stedman, J. Watts, E. Tillinghast, J. Evans, M. Banks, H. Kershaw, L. Cade.
The Fate of The Indian.—Miss Emily Jessup, Fay'e.
Music.—The Indian Hunter.—Misses Laura Sanders, Attie Whitted.
The Land of the Scots.—Miss Lizzie McPherson, Cumberland.
Music.—Barcarole.—Miss M. L. Dobbin.
What is Thy Mission.—Miss Mary C. Marshall, Anson Co.
Presentation of Bibles and Diplomas.
Valedictory Addresses.—Miss Ella A. Pearce, Fay'e.
Music.—Valedictory Chorus.
Benediction.

This evening there will be a Concert by the young ladies and their teachers, and to-morrow evening a party given by the young gentlemen.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE IN THIS DISTRICT.—We hear on the street that Geo. M. White, Esq., of Bladen, has withdrawn from the canvass in this District, and that Malcom J. McDuffie, Esq., of this County, spoke in Bladen on Tuesday, announcing himself a candidate in opposition to Gov. Winslow.

STATE BONDS.—$10,000 of N. C. State Bonds were sold in this town on Tuesday last at 98 and 98¼. We believe that more can be had here at the same rates.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We see by advertisement in the Charlotte Democrat that the annual Commencement at Davidson College will occur on the 14th of July. The Exercises will begin, as usual, on the Tuesday evening preceding, with the delivery of the Sermon before the Graduating Class by the Rev. Dr. Dabney of Union Seminary, Va. Hon. Wm. Eaton will deliver the Address before the Literary Societies, and J. C. Chambers, Esq., of South Carolina, is the Orator of the Alumni.

H. W. Miller, Esq., has been invited to repeat his Oration on the Eighteenth Century on Wednesday.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—The late return of this day was celebrated here with fit ceremonies—as a general holiday, with an unusually large number of people in the streets, yet with remarkable good order, the exceptions being a few cases where men had made themselves rather too patriotic by swallowing too much whiskey.

The day was cool, and a large number of citizens were therefore enabled to join the procession, which, in excessively hot weather, is sometimes only a military procession. On this occasion, the Independent Company, Major Huske, the La Fayette Infantry, Capt. Matthews, and the Cadets, Capt. Wm. Anderson, were out in good force, leading the Procession to Farmer's Hall, where a very large crowd of ladies were assembled.

The ceremonies there were opened by an appropriate Prayer by the Rev. Willis L. Miller; followed by a very effective reading of the Declaration of Independence by B. R. Huske, Esq., and an Oration, excellent in style and sentiment, by Henry Mullins, Esq. Mr. Mullins presented an interesting view of the Past, the Present, and the Future of our Country, especially of what it will be if ever united, and a stirring appeal to allow of no thought but of UNION. A benediction by the Rev. Mr. Brent closed the ceremonies at the Hall.

The military paraded and fired salutes. National salutes were also fired by the town authorities and by the U. S. at the Arsenal.

At night, the usual display of Fireworks at the Arsenal brought together a large crowd of "all ages, sexes and conditions."

The day was celebrated also at Rockfish village. In the morning the Rockfish Guards, a very handsome and well disciplined volunteer Company, Capt. McDugald, fired at a target for a silver Cup, which was presented to private Jas. Arnett, the best average shot, by Mr. W. Vink. A very elegant Flag, the gift of the ladies of the village and vicinity, was presented to the company by Mrs. W. McMillan, accompanied by a very neat address, which was appropriately responded to by Capt. McDugald.

The Declaration was read by Mr. Arch'd McFadyen, and an Oration was delivered by H. W. Horne, Esq., of Fayetteville, which we have heard spoken of in very high terms.

After a military parade, firing a salute, &c., a bountiful collation was partaken of by the citizens. There were several hundred persons present, and the day passed off in a very gratifying manner, under the judicious arrangements of the Marshal, Col. W. Alderman.

A DISUNION MOVEMENT.—The Charlotte Bulletin of yesterday, at hand this morning, brings us the following extraordinary document. As it appears in the shape of a communication, without a name attached, and without any editorial allusion to it, we are inclined to consider it a joke—and a very poor one. Still worse, however, if it be in seriousness. We should blush to have such a movement originate in North Carolina, of all the States, and in Charlotte, of all places in the State:

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE UNION DISSOLVED!

Fifteen Guns.

Messrs. Editors: This will be regarded, no doubt, a startling announcement to those who are wont to look upon the Union of the States as the source of all good, and whose bonds are too holy to be unloosed by the sons of the sires of '76, who sealed it with their blood.

And then, too, it will be regarded as very ominous that, in the very city, and on the very soil, where the Mecklenburg Declaration was promulged, eighty-three years after, another Declaration should be given to the world that the sons of Mecklenburg are free and independent, and will no longer wear the badge of the Union and occupy the position of servants to a class whom they regard more oppressive in their exactions than were the officers of the Crown, against whom their fathers rebelled. But so it has been reported, and we repeat it in advance of the authorized proclamation, which, we are informed, is being prepared for the Press.

On Monday last, a large number of the citizens of Charlotte, by invitation visited Concord, for the purpose of joining in the celebration of the national anniversary, but still there were remaining a number quite sufficient to assemble at the call, and speak and act for themselves. When met they

Resolved, That the present Union is a failure—that it was not worth preserving and that they hereby most solemnly dissolve their connection with it, and absolve themselves from all allegiance to the Federal Government.

A Committee was appointed on behalf of the citizens of Mecklenburg, to draft suitable Resolutions expressive of their sense, and a subscription was immediately taken up to procure sufficient ammunition to seal the Declaration, when fifteen guns were fired in honor of the fifteen Southern or Slaveholding States and one for Cuba.

Before adjournment it was unanimously

Resolved, That as soon as the Declaration of Independence was ready for publication that a suitable appeal be made to the people of the South to follow the example of Mecklenburg, and occupy an advanced position, as it was evident that the days of the Union were numbered.

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A BALLOON VOYAGE.—A balloon with four persons in it, and a boat attached, to be used in case of falling into the ocean or a lake, left St. Louis, Missouri, on the 1st inst., at 6' 40 P. M., and at 2 20 P. M. on the 2d, brought up in a tree top at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., 1150 miles from the point of departure. 1150 miles in 19 hours and 40 minutes, is pretty rapid travelling. The balloon was much damaged by contact with the tree, but all the occupants reached the earth in safety. They were, Professors Wise, Lamountain and Gager, and Mr. Hyde, Reporter of the St. Louis Republican. The balloon was seen at various places on the route. At one time, in passing over Lake Erie, it descended to within about 30 feet of the water. At this time the wind was blowing a gale.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—We learn from the Charlotte Democrat that Gen. S. H. Walkup has declined to be a candidate in the 7th District. Mr. Craige is therefore without opposition.

We see by a letter from Gen. Walkup in the Salisbury Watchman this morning, that having "partially consented [to be a candidate] upon the express condition that such a position would meet the approbation of our Whig friends generally in the district," he has "taken some pains to ascertain, as well as the short time would allow, their views on the subject, and finds that there is some difference of opinion, particularly in Mecklenburg and Lincoln Counties, as to the propriety of running a candidate at this late stage, when there is not time for a thorough canvass." He therefore declines to be a candidate.

In addition to the appointments published in the last Observer we are requested to state that the candidates in the 5th District (Mr. Gilmer's) will speak at the following places:

At Col. J. D. Cox's, Randolph, Wednesday,	July	20.
" Differ's Dist., Montgomery, Thursday,	"	21.
" Col. Jesse Thornburgh's Randolph, Friday,	"	22.
" Marley's Mills, Randolph, Saturday,	"	23.
" C. J. Wheeler's, Guilford, Monday,	"	25.
" High Point, Guilford, Tuesday,	"	26.

PLEASANT HILL, N. C. July 5, 1859.

A Rencontre Between an Editor and a Candidate for Congress.—Dear Express:—I learn that a personal difficulty occurred at Colerain, N. C., on the 1st inst., between the Hon. H. M. Shaw, and C. G. Davenport, Editor of the Edenton (N. C.) Express. Mr. Davenport struck Dr. Shaw with a hickory stick several times, when the Dr. succeeded in wresting the stick out of the hands of Mr. D., and commenced striking him, whereupon Mr. D. drew a pistol and fired upon Shaw, the shot passing through his clothes, but fortunately did not take effect. The difficulty grew out of disparaging remarks made by Dr. Shaw relative to Mr. Davenport and his paper.

Pet. Express.

THE N. C. AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—We learn from the Newbern Progress that the new Board of Directors have had twenty or more ballotings for President of the Company, without making an election. J. D. Whitford, the former President, received 6 votes, whilst the other six were divided between Messrs. Thompson, Wooten, and others. Mr. Whitford threw away his vote. If he had voted for himself, or not voted at all, he would have been elected, 7 or 6 votes to 5.

We infer from the remarks of the Progress, as well as from other facts, that the Governor's appointment of Directors was made with a view to turning out Mr. Whitford. The Progress is not a party paper, but its editor is a democrat, and he exclaims, in view of this movement against Mr. Whitford,—

"If this be modern democracy God save us from it. No, this is not democracy, neither will the democratic party justify such proceedings. The gag law will not do in North Carolina, where whigs as well as democrats assist in constructing public works. The majority must rule, should rule and will rule."

It is sad to see our railroads converted into political hobbies for Governors to ride. Better to have no copartnership with the State in such matters.

A LARGE OPERATION.—Some people in the sand hills of North Carolina opened their eyes when they saw that Col. Morison of Moore had taken the balance of the stock in the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad, viz: $1,999,500, out of $2,000,000. But the worthy Colonel is thrown into the shade by a Baltimorean who took fifty millions in the stock of the railroads to be built in the streets of that city. It appears to have been an exciting scene. People had put off subscribing until the very last hour, during which many subscriptions from $5,000 to $10,000,000 were made. The hour expired just as Mr. Stone got down his subscription of fifty millions, a Mr. Graff writing under his arm at the same moment ten millions. The book was then snatched up and carried off, leaving a crowd of very anxious and indignant and rather profane people who were unable to get their names down.

ECONOMY IN EARNEST.—In pursuance of orders from Washington, about 150 Custom House Officers, out of the army of office holders in New York, have been removed. The Journal of Commerce, the leading Democratic Administration paper, says that "among those removed are many of the most efficient clerks in the Department, and most attentive and capable." That paper also says, that "Notwithstanding this economical reign of terror in the Custom House, several employees, *in consideration of their political services* or for some other reason known only to the Collector, have been so fortunate, in the midst of the slaughter, as to have their salaries increased." And it mentions three who have had an increase of $300 each, and one of $200.

It must be a pretty hard case when such a paper as the Journal of Commerce complains of the removal of the best officers, and the retention—such is the inference—of the worst; and when it complains also of an increase of salaries "in consideration of political services."

The New Bank.—The new Bank of North Carolina goes into operation under the most favorable auspices, and by universal consent, seemingly, passes into the hands and management of those who have heretofore conducted the operations of the old Bank of the State of North Carolina with such signal success, ability, and fidelity. It is generally conceded that Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., is to be the new President, and the officers of the old Bank will be generally retained. It reflects great credit indeed on these gentlemen, that there should be such a general spontaneity of opinion from all parties, that the management of the new Bank should be confided to their hands. The University of North Carolina will take one hundred thousand dollars worth of additional stock in the new Bank, leaving only two hundred thousand dollars to be subscribed for by individuals.—*Ral. Cor. New. Prog.*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY AFFAIRS.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

TROY, N. C., June 30, 1859.

An extra term of the Superior Court for this county is being held here this week, his Honor Judge Shepherd presiding. From present appearances I would suppose that a fair amount of business will be transacted. Judge Shepherd evinces a disposition to dispatch business as rapidly as is consistent with the rights of persons concerned. He is giving much satisfaction as a Judge. Whatever the late Legislature did that was wrong, and it may have some sins to answer for, it deserves some credit for its selection of men to fill the vacant Judgeships, having elected men of learning, of integrity and ability, in the persons of Shepherd and Heath.

There is no case of any great importance for trial at this Term of the Court.

On yesterday, the monotony of Court proceeding was relieved by the appearance of the candidates for Congress in this District, Messrs. Waddell, Williams and Gilmer, who addressed the citizens of the County in the Court House; each candidate speaking an hour and a half. After they were through, there appeared to be some little excitement in the crowd. From what I could learn among the people, I think the contest will be almost entirely between Gilmer and Williams.

Here I see gentlemen from Anson, Stanly, Rowan, Davidson, Randolph, and other adjoining counties, who represent the wheat crop as unusually abundant and of good quality, and the growing crop of corn as giving promise of a good yield, should the season continue favorable.

Corn is unusually scarce all through this country, and a large amount of wheat will have to be fed to stock before the growing crop of corn will have matured.

WESTERN N. C. CROPS.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

MARION, McDowell Co., N. C., July 1.

One day this week I chanced to look over an old Observer (of May last) and saw it stated that the crops were poor here; wheat promised almost nothing; corn did not look at all, (because it could not *see* through the ground I suppose *then*,) and fruit was nearly all killed by frost. The piece was taken from the Raleigh Standard. The wheat all over the county is considered excellent; corn is coming on finely; there are plenty of apples and a good many peaches and other fruits. I consulted some farmers before I dared to write this to you, I not being a farmer's wife; but I could see the blessings of Providence scattered around me, and hearing of the plentiful harvest, I thought I would just tell the Observer of the mistake the Standard made.

Respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Summary of the Foreign News by the last Arrival.—At the departure of the steamer Vanderbilt, Europe was in daily expectation of another terrific combat, which many were inclined to hope would prove decisive, as a prelude to the restoration of peace. On the 21st ult., Francis Joseph transferred his headquarters to Villafranca, a town nine miles southwest from Verona, containing a fine castle, and situated almost in the heart of the famous quadrangle of Austrian fortresses beyond the Mincio, towards which the Austrian army was fast concentrating, followed closely by the French.

The French crossed the Adda without molestation, so that no natural defences remain between the allied army and the Mincio to impede their progress.

The latest telegraphic accounts would indicate that the Austrians, in re-occupying Montechiaro, purpose giving battle in the open field, before retiring to their fortresses.

There was continued excitement in Germany, occasioned by the mobilization of the entire Prussian army, and diplomatic movements, serving to indicate that the Prussian Government is committed to some "early and direct" intervention. The apprehension thus felt was further increased by renewed attempts, said to be in contemplation under the lead of M. Kossuth, to excite Hungary to rebellion. Other disturbing influences are thus referred to in the London Post city articles, of June 21st:—"The attitude of Prussia, although described as precautionary, and alleged to be accepted as such by the French Government, is still so important in its possible results, that it has tended much to increase uneasiness in the public mind, notwithstanding that it is alleged that Prussia has made proposals for bringing about peace. It appears, however, to be quite clear, that unless action on one side or other were determined on by the Prussian Government, that the Landwehr would not have been called out. It is also feared that the protest which it is stated is about to be made by France, against the passage of Austrian troops through Bavaria, will precipitate the crisis, by causing that State at once to side with Austria. These circumstances and considerations have caused a reduction of about one-half per cent. in the value of the funds to-day."

The King of Sardinia has sent an aide-de-camp to the Pope to assure his Holiness that he has nothing to fear from the events now happening, and that the independence of the Peninsula would be a guarantee, and not a menace, to the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Death of Mrs. Edward Everett.—The wife of the Hon. Edward Everett died on Saturday night last.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,630,303 bales, against 3,005,645 last year. Increase, 624,658 bales.

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Pittsboro', by the Rev. Lucian Burnett, Dr. Wm. A. TAYLOR, to Miss CARRIE LONG, daughter of Isaac Long, Esq.

In Moore county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the morning of the 26th of June, by Eld. S. Gilmore, Mr. A. J. POE, of Chatham, to Miss ELIZA J., eldest daughter of James Riddle, Esq.

In Windsor, at St. Thomas's Church, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. B. S. Bronson, JOHN A. BENBURY to HARRIET A. RYAN.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 30th June, of apoplexy, Mr. ANDERSON CRUTCHFIELD, in the 75th year of his age.

Raleigh papers please copy.

In Cumberland Co., N. C., on the 18th June, Mrs. MARTHA MARSH, aged 72 years.

On the 1st ult., at Brownsville, Talladega county, Ala., where he spent the last eleven years of his life, JOHN McPHAIL, aged 70 years. He was born in Cumberland county, N. C., and removed to Alabama in 1840. Deceased was the only son of Malcom and Mary McPhail, of the Highlands of Scotland.—*Mont. Mail.*

From the N. C. Christian Advocate.

TRINITY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Preliminary Exercises.—The sermon before the Fletcher Society was preached on Sunday the 26th ult., by Rev. J. L. Fisher of the N. C. Conference. The sermon was a clear and able exposition of Acts, 8, 5–8; it was well received and apparently productive of good.

On Tuesday evening we had declamations by the sophomore class, several of which gave evidence of fine powers of oratory and careful cultivation.

On Wednesday the annual sermon before the senior class was delivered by Rev. N. F. Reid, of the N. C. Conference. The text was, "My son, give me thine heart." The sermon was one of the best to which it has ever been our privilege to listen. The manner of the speaker was deliberate, chastened, and earnest. His words were right words, gushing over with riches of good sense and divine grace; and surely none could look upon the picture presented in the close of the sermon, so awfully vivid as to make us feel as if we saw what was only described, without a rising purpose to comply with the injunction of the text, by giving the whole heart to God.

Dr. Cross, of S. Carolina, who was expected to deliver the Literary Address, did not come.

On Wednesday evening we were again entertained with declamations, some of which were excellent.

Commencement Exercises.—On Thursday an assembly of not less than 3000 persons attended the Commencement exercises. The members of the graduating class delivered orations as follows:

Gaudete—Wilbur Fisk Watson, Pittsylvania county, Va.

'Life is but a dream'—David Spencer Latham, Plymouth, N. C.

'My story—what shall it be?'—John Cobb La Prade, Chesterfield Co., Va.

Le cours de chases—John Reynolds Winston, Leaksville, N. C.

Unwritten poetry—Jeffrey Horney Robbins, Trinity College.

The Bible—John Wesley Cheatham, Lousville, Ga., (excused.)

Greek—The dirge of Greece.—Obed William Carr, Duplin Co., N. C.

Our College—Robert Sol. Small, Trinity College.

Spirit Life—Wm. Causey White, Trinity College.

The Judiciary—The glory of Atlantis.—L. Washington Andrews; Hinesville, Ga.

All the orations were creditable to the class and to the College. The manner, the style, the matter of all, indicated industry and thorough training, and told unmistakeably that these young men have worked, and will work so that we shall hear from them again.

The Annual Report.—President Craven reported the *status* of the senior class only; want of time inducing him to defer a report on the other classes for publication. The degree of A. B. was then conferred upon the ten members of the senior class, whose names are given in the programme. And the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon T. H. Brame, Esq., of the Raleigh Female Seminary; and in regular course, upon Rev. J. F. Smoot, and Rev. W. C. Gannon, of the N. C. Conference; and upon Rev. Levi Branson, of Lenoir Institute, and G. W. Hege, Esq., of Yadkin Institute; all of whom, except Mr. Brame, are alumni of the College.

An Address by Gov. Ellis.—Gov. Ellis occupied a seat on the platform and kindly consented to present the medals to the graduates, and to address them on the occasion. He expressed his gratification at the evidence of the usefulness and prosperity of the College; and he did no more than justice to the faculty and students in giving it as his opinion so far as he could form an opinion from the literary exercises he had witnessed, that the scholarship of Trinity College was fully equal to that of any College or University with which he was acquainted. He pointed to the portraits of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Jackson, and other great men of the past which adorn the walls of the chapel, and eloquently appealed to the young men before him to follow their example of patriotism, reminding them that all honors are accessible to those who merit them by devotion to truth, to duty, and to persevering labor for the common good.

After the address of Gov. Ellis, Dr. Schon pronounced the benediction; and thus closed the first annual Commencement of Trinity College since the consummation of its union with the North Carolina Conference.

At night a conversation party was attended by several hundred as beautiful and happy young people, "quorum pars fui," as it has been our privilege to see for more years than we like to remember.

General Remarks.—The session has been peaceful and in every way successful. The catalogue has the names of 192 students, nearly all of whom have been all the time in attendance. In point of scholarship the College has now come up to the front rank of the best colleges in the land; while the sound moral and religious influence exerted upon the pupils, and exemplified in their conduct, is one of the most marked and gratifying evidences that the blessing of God rests upon it.

There is every reason to expect the next session of ten months, which opens on the first Wednesday in September, will witness the matriculation of more students than any previous year.

North Carolina.—The Treasurer of the State of North Carolina advertises for proposals for $200,000 of the six per cent. bonds of that State, the bids to be opened at Raleigh, July 10th. There is no State in the Union more worthy of credit or more careful of her good name than North Carolina. Her resources are ample, and her people staid, industrious, thriving and honest.

Jour. of Cammerce.

New York Given Up.—It will hardly be denied that the spoils of our New York custom house are the life and blood of the New York democracy. Consequently, when there is any hope of saving the State to the party the spoils of the custom-house are made to do good service. But, on the other hand, when in the midst of a flush tide of importations we find the Secretary of the Treasury sending to the guillotine a hundred of our custom house subordinates in a batch, we may justly conclude that the State of New York is given up as a hopeless case, and that the democracy here are accordingly made to suffer the pains and penalties of retrenchment in order to raise a little political capital on the score of economy for Georgia.—*N. Y. Herald, July 3d.*

Patriotic Convicts.—The most unique celebration of the Fourth we have yet noticed was held by the convicts of the Penitentiary at Washington. The Declaration of Independence was read by C. H. Barret, and an "Oration" delivered by R. Smith, both Convicts. The song, "Do they Miss me at home," was sung with marked effect by the convicts.

The Casualties at Magenta.—The *Moniteur* recapitulates the French loss at Magenta, namely: —323 killed, 2,165 wounded, and 470 missing. The French loss at Malegnano was, 154 killed, 725 wounded, and 64 missing.

An official account has been published of the losses of the Austrians at the battle of Magenta: —63 officers and 1,102 soldiers killed, 218 officers and 4,130 soldiers wounded; 4,000 soldiers missing.

Dead Letters.—The dead letter office received and opened during the last quarter 2,353 dead letters, containing $12,270 74.

THE ZOUAVES.

The Zouaves, or Zouzous, as they call themselves, are confessedly the first infantry of the world. Their deeds in the Crimea and in Italy leave no doubt on this point. Formed originally of the most desperate and reckless *gamins* of Paris, trained in Algeria to compete on foot with the impetuous Arab on horseback, inured to every hardship and practised daily in gymnastic exercises, such as running, leaping, running on the hands and feet, fencing with the bayonet—exercises resembling more the feats of the athletæ of the Olympian games than the rigid drill of the modern soldier—it is not to be wondered that the Zouaves had performed miracles on every field of battle where they have appeared and made their name the synonym of all that is terrible and daring. With their shaven foreheads, their long beards, their strange oaths borrowed from the Arabic, their complexions burnt by tropical suns, their wild, jovial, devil-may-care demeanor, their lofty *esprit de corps* which derides the existence of fear or fatigue, they present the strange spectacle of semi-savages born and reared in the very heart of civilization. They are indeed the children of Bellona, the goddess of war—fitted to the performances of bloody deeds, utterly unfit for the sober duties of life.

For this matchless body of soldiery, the right arm of her service, France is indebted to the wars which attended the conquest of Algeria. It was there that a system of tactics unlike anything in civilized warfare was originated. The nature of the foe with whom the French had to contend and the topography of the country in which the contests took place, made this new system of tactics a matter not of choice but of necessity. Horsemen mounted upon steeds swifter than the wind and obedient to the lightest touch of the rein or the simple word of their riders, and coursing singly or in small groups over sandy plains could not be encountered in pitched battle. Hence the French soldier was taught to creep on his belly, to run like an antelope from hillock to hillock of sand, to throw himself flat on his face behind the slight barriers afforded by the uneven surface of the desert, and in the moment of falling to fire on the enemy that swept by like a simoon; and because the clumsy matchlock, in the hands of the Bedouin, was the deadliest of instruments, Frenchmen were instructed, for the first time in the use of the rifle, a weapon demanding a precision of aim, a steadiness and a deliberation in firing unknown in the days of muskets.

When the conquest of Algeria was completed, there was returned to France a body of men which for efficiency, rapidity, endurance, and reckless courage, had no equal in all the armies of Europe. These were the Zouaves, with as yet only a preliminary training. Conscious of their superiority, they determined to maintain it. Lest they might lose the pliancy of limb and the toughness of muscle acquired in Africa, they made barrack-life brisk and healthful by substituting in the place of the formal drill the gymnastic exercises already mentioned. They not only held their own, but added to their efficiency. To the arts of skirmishing —running, leaping, crawling—they added the art of bayonet-fencing, by which they accomplished such wonders of late, when encountering, hand to hand, men massed in columns. Their bayonets are made sharp as razors, and in their hands possess the power of the "single stick" combined with the suppleness of the rapier. The art of boxing with the feet is peculiar to France, has long been practiced there, and in this also the Zouave has been instructed, so that in personal rencontre his first act is to parry the weapon of his opponent, his second to prostrate him by a kick in the breast, his third to stab him to death with the keen bayonet. All this is the work of a minute.

Hence the statement made by a correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* affords little matter for surprise. He says that "the divisions Silia and Jellachich, counting not less than 20,000 men" (or rather youths—for another statement asserts that most of them were only 16, 17, 18 years old) "covered by a deep canal, protected by a height, and defended by a battery which had been admirably placed, were completely overwhelmed by three battalions of Zouaves." The statement of a major who was taken prisoner explains this seeming miracle. "We cannot understand it," said he; "we were sure that our position was impregnable. But when we saw these men run up towards our guns, then sweeping them with grape, leap into the canal, climb the bank, and then charge upon us without firing a shot, our battalions trembled like a flock of sheep attacked by a wolf. Nothing controlled them, neither orders nor threats; they ran. And still these soldiers are brave and disciplined. They would stand all day under fire without flinching; but this sort of attack—this beginning with the bayonet—terrifies them. As I said, I do not understand it at all." The extent of the panic occasioned by the Zouave charge may be gathered from the assertion that "at this same battle on the 31st, soldiers were seen to fall on their knees, with the muzzles of their muskets on the ground, and to remain there as if paralyzed."

It is to be feared that the glory of the British bayonet, so long the boast of the English people, is eclipsed. What is the mere momentum of a body of heavy men, compared to the impetuous rush, the incredible agility, the terrible skill, the fiery intrepidity of the Zouave athletes? They are cavalry and infantry combined. Whether there are any troops in the world who could withstand their lightning-like assault, may well be doubted. The rifles that did such murderous havoc upon Packenham's divisions from behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, might check them by dealing instant death upon two-thirds or four-fifths of their number; but, bayonet to bayonet, the hardy and gallant Tennesseans and Kentuckians would go down before them. Their match is not in all the earth.—*Baltimore American.*

Re-Opening the Slave Trade.—With regard to the re-opening of the foreign slave-trade, it is simply an impossibility. The slaveholding States themselves would, practically speaking, stand united against a policy so ruinous to their interests. The increasing supply of their great staple keeps even pace with the increasing demand therefor. This year that supply may amount to 4,000,000 bales. Prices as remunerative will probably be procured for this yield as for the yield of 3,750,000 bales of last season. But suppose one hundred thousand additional Africans were introduced into the cotton fields, and the crop should be augmented even as much as 250,000 bales, an over supply would occur, and a consequent diminution in rates. In not one of the slaveholding States is there so much as the shadow of a chance that a respectable minority, either now or hereafter, will manifest itself in favor of the measure.—*Wash. States, Dem.*

A Remedy.—The Waynesboro' News, Ga., says that the hogs are still dying in several places in Georgia and South Carolina, of the disease styled the 'Black-Tongue' or 'Hog-Cholera.' We have been informed that a meat diet and charcoal will prove an effectual remedy—any kind of fresh meat will do—old horse, mule, mutton or beef or even the hog itself—thereby "saving the bacon" by destroying the pig.

Another Bear.—We learn that one of the largest bears, ever taken in this section, was captured in Long Acre District in this county, week before last,—he was unusually fat.

Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.

WISE AND HUNTER.—The struggle between the two aspiring leaders of the democracy of Virginia is becoming warm. It is dividing the party in that State; though we much doubt whether either will be strong enough to divide the Charleston Convention. They will probably both be set aside. The Petersburg Intelligencer thus states the ground occupied by each:—

"Wise, remembering the fraud on the South embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill, and reembodied in the Cincinnati Platform—seeing that under that bill, as construed by the Northern Democracy, there will never be another slave State admitted into the Union, has avowed himself in favor of Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the territories. Mr. Hunter, on the contrary, is understood to be opposed to such a measure, not because the doctrine is not right in itself and imperatively demanded for the protection of the South, but because the Northern Democracy, with Douglas at their head, are opposed to it, and its insertion in the Charleston platform is regarded as fatal to all hope of success in 1860."

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July 6, 1859. 29-a10d

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, July 6, 1859.

The Vigo and the Adelaide, from Liverpool and Galway on the 27th, have arrived at this port, with important news.

The War.—Napoleon telegraphed to the Empress on Friday evening, that a terrible battle had been fought and a great victory achieved. The whole Austrian army was formed into line of battle extending five leagues. The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening. The French took many flags, cannon and prisoners. A Vienna despatch of the same date says that the battle was progressing but gives no details.

A previous account says that the Austrian force on the Mincio was 280,000 men.

The entire French force had passed Monte Chiaro, and their reconnoisance, it was said, had been pushed as far as Cato.

Prussia was moving her army upon the Rhine. It is believed that the basis of the proposed mediation of Prussia will not be acceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in the war.

It is rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the meditated insurrectionary movements in Hungary.

The Austrian Government had formally declared the cruelties attributed to Gen. D'Urban, in Cavour's proclamation, entirely unfounded.

[The charge against Gen. Urban is made in an official dispatch of Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, and is that he murdered the Cignali family and five other persons. The Sardinian minister, says the Paris Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, accuses an Austrian general officer of having, in cold blood, commanded his troops to shoot, with circumstances of unparalelled brutality, nine innocent persons, amongst whom were an old man of sixty and a boy of fourteen, because "a little leather bag, containing a most trifling quantity of small shot, had been found in their house." The story is too horrible for belief without the most authentic proofs. Count Cavour says that it is "a fact legally established by judicial authority, and now held up to the indignation of Europe." But I confess to be unable to credit it until the minutest investigation shall have proved that a far worse demon than Haynau holds command in the Austrian armies in Lombardy. If the fact be as stated, then, indeed, the energetic language of the circular, which qualifies it as an "act of cowardly assassination," will be all too meek to express the indignation of the whole civilized world against the perpetrator.]

Swiss troops had been sent from some of the cities to suppress the rising at Perugia. They had maintained a desperate encounter with the people, shooting them down indiscriminately.

The Piedmontese had advanced as far as Padua.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, June 25th.—Cotton dull. Sales of the week 25,000 bales. Inferior grades declined ¼. Uplands fair 7⅞. Midling 6¾. Orleans fair 8¼. Middling 6@7¼. Stock in port 755,000 bales, including 695,000 American. Flour very dull. Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Provisions generally downwards.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The *Vigo* and *Asia* arrived this morning. The most prominent features of their news have been already received by the way of St. John's.

The papers contain interesting advices from the seat of war previous to the great battle. A Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says the picket guard of the two armies are in sight of each other, and scarcely a day passes without a slight skirmish.

Garibaldi has been accomplishing remarkable feats in surprising the Austrians—marching fifty miles a day, and setting the country in favor of national independence.

The Emperor Napoleon's despatch announcing the victory was as follows:

CANDIA, Friday Evening.

"Great battle. Great victory. The whole Austrian army formed a line of battle extending five leagues in length. We have taken cannons, flags, and prisoners. The battle from four in the morning till eight in the evening."

A Vienna despatch supplies a partial confirmation of the above in stating that a battle was progressing, but no details had been received.

Nothing additional from the battle had been received at London up to 2 o'clock Saturday.

A despatch dated at 1 o'clock Friday morning, says heavy cannonading has been also heard at Verona.

A recent tumult had occurred at Padua. No doubt was entertained that it would declare for the national cause in the course of three days, as the people there had begun to mount Cockades with Italian colors, and crowds had gathered in front of Austrian houses and began to hiss. The Austrian patrol were ordered out to fire upon the people, but they were received with insults and defiant cries, when they made an attack upon the mob, with the butts of their muskets. The military finally cleared the streets. The report that some of the people had been killed, was not confirmed.

A Sardinian official bulletin, in relation to the affair at Peurgia, says the Swiss Regiments attacked the town on the 20th, and met with great resistance, but after three hours fighting, forced their way into the town, where the combat was renewed in the streets, and continued for two hours. The Swiss troops trampled down and killed even women and inoffensive persons. The next day these outrages were repeated, and the firing upon the people recommenced, when the town was placed in a state of siege.

The Prussian *Gazette* of Wednesday, in its official column says:

The French-Sardinian army is moving near the frontiers of Germany. The Prussian Government regards the security of Germany as entrusted to its care. The Italian conflict is assuming even increasing dimensions, and England and Russia are arming on the greatest scale. That the Prussian Government would be faithless to its duty and to its sense of the Germanic Confederation if she should neglect to act commensurately with that spirit by which Prussia has become great. That Prussia is free from every engagement. That she obeys only those obligations which spring from the inmost nature of her State interest. That it will soon be seen whether Prussia's initiative will be supported with necessary weight on the German States. That Prussia's policy stands firm, and whoever lays obstacles in her way may consider he is rendering service to the enemies of Fatherland.

It was announced in Paris on Friday, that a corps d'armee of 40,000 troops, mainly from the African Regiments, were expected shortly in the *Adriatic*.

The Archduke Governor of Tyrol had arrived at Manders to superintend the enrolment of 24,000 troops in Tyrol and Vararleer.

Advices from Rome say that an attempt was made there Sunday to display the tricolored flag, and proclaim the Dictatorship of Victor Emmanuel, but Guyon interfered to prevent it.

The Pope had notified his protest against the dismemberment of his States to the powers represented at the Paris Conference. He had also communicated to the Cardinals a letter from Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States.

Extraordinary as it may appear, says an exchange, a piece of brown paper, folded and placed beween the upper lip and gum, will stop the bleeding of the nose. Try it.

Great Balloon Voyage.—Mr. John Wise, the aeronaut, arrived in Albany on Sunday morning. He reports that from St. Louis to Medina, Orleans county, the voyage was highly successful, the balloon working to their entire satisfaction, and justifying the hopes with which they had set out—that they would be able to reach the seaboard. At this point, however, they found that they were somewhat out of their course, and could not possibly make New York, being too far north, and therefore determined to proceed to Boston or Portland. Before taking that direction it was concluded to land at Rochester, there drop Messrs. Gager and Hyde, and then proceed on their journey eastward. In carrying out this intention they dropped down gradually, and finally struck a hurricane perfectly frightful in its force, which hurried them along at terrific speed towards Lake Ontario. They were driven down to the very surface of the water, where the balloon was lightened in every possible way, carried with fearful speed and violence towards the shore and through a piece of woods, into which they finally managed to land. This was in Henderson township, Jefferson county.

The four passengers, Messrs. Wise and La Mountain, Mr. Gager, of Boston, and Mr. Hyde, of the St. Louis Republican, were unharmed, beyond a few scratches. The balloon is considerably damaged, but not beyond repair. Mr. Hyde proposes to write a detailed history of the voyage.

One of the marked incidents of the voyage was an oversight which came near proving disastrous to Mr. Wise. He was in the wicker basket, and being overcome with fatigue laid down and fell asleep. The rest of the party were in the boat below. It being necessary to advise with him on some point as to the course of the balloon, they called to Mr. W. several times, but receiving no response Mr. Gager went to him by climbing up the ropes, and found him breathing spasmodically from the effects of the escaping gas, which was slowly suffocating him. He was immediately aroused by Mr. G., and soon recovered his senses. The greatest altitude attained was two miles.

Mr. Wise has entire confidence in the success of the undertaking, and expresses a determination to make another experimental voyage as soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt that a voyage can be made by her to Europe in one fourth the time that it is now made by the steamers.

Mr. Wise was the directing chief, Mr. LaMountain the aeronaut, Mr. Gager the navigator, and Mr. Hyde the historian.

The longest æronautic excursion on record previous to this, is said to be that of Mr. Clayton, who in 1833 ascended from Cincinnati and landed 350 miles away in Western Virginia. He was in the air nine and a half hours.

Singular Death.—On Tuesday evening last, John Sibley, the son of Elijah Sibley, living near Cedar Hill, met with a sudden and violent death from a most unexpected and singular cause. He was in the act of passing through the gate leading to his brother's house, having his knife in his hand pealing some fruit. Whilst thus engaged, the gate in closing struck his arm and drove the knife into his heart, causing a wound which proved fatal in a few hours. He died on the following morning. He was about sixteen years of age.

Wades. Argus.

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KNIVES AND FORKS.

Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives and Forks,
with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.
The forks of all the above are steel, and some have only *two* prongs.
These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.
It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand*,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE,

An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-i6m

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.

THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.

For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-i6m

JAS. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

PERFUMERY, DYE-STUFFS, LIQUORS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Surgical Instruments, Magneto Electric Machines, Thermometers, Hydrometers for Sugar and Syrup; Enema Apparatus; French, English and American Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Supporters; Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Brushes; Teas; Inks; Glues; Soaps; Extracts for Flavoring; Spices, Glass; Putty; Scotch Ale and London Porter; Yeast Powders; Hops; Starch; Burning Fluid; Congress Water; Citrate Magnesia, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 18 15itf

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

And Paints of all kinds. For sale by

June 20. S. J. HINSDALE.

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT COLORED—a first rate article. Just received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 13 22itf

"Younger's and Muir's" Edinburgh ALE, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting in Raleigh last week the old officers were re-elected. From the annual statement of operations published in the Standard it appears that the Company has now in force 2,239 policies—1,747 slave and 492 white. During the year 513 policies have been issued and 441 have expired or been canceled.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand per report, June 1 1858,	$142,180 72	
" of Premiums rec'd to June 1 1859,	60,350 00	
" of Interest,	7,914 00	
" overpaid by Agents,	329 25	
	$214,874 97	
Deduct am't canceled and exp'd prem. notes,	4,252 75	
	$210,621 66	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Am't paid white losses,	$15,350 00	
Am't paid slave losses,	12,800 00	
Am't paid salaries to officers and Traveling Agent,	3,625 82	
Amount paid Examining Physicians, Fees, Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Office rent, Servant hire, Postage, Taxes, &c.,	2,105 39	
Am't paid Commissions to Agents,	1,519 46	
Am't paid balances due Ag'ts as per report of June 1 1858,	22 83	
		$ 35,423 50

ASSETS.

Am't of Premium notes drawing 6 p'r't. int.,	$111,735 81	
Amount of Bank stock,	1,000 00	
Amount of Individual Bonds,	43,877 82	
Am't in hands of Agents,	9,318 00	
Am't in hands of Treasurer,	9,266,53	$175,198 16
		$210,621 66 $210,621 66

One loss due and unpaid, through neglect of agent who had funds in hand—no other claims unpaid.

The Standard has been authorized to state that all losses have been promptly paid, all obligations have been complied with to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned, and a dividend of ten per cent. (10 pr. ct.) upon the operations of the past year has been declared.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

By PEARSON, C. J. In Simmons v. Horton, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrell v. Lee, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in George v. Smith, from Columbus, *venire de novo*. Also, in McAllister v. Holton, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cox v. Humphreys, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Starling, from Lenoir, declaring that there is no error. Also, in McKiell v. Cutlar, in equity, from Beaufort. Also, in Eure v. Coney, in equity, from Gates, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. Waters, from Washington, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Manning v. Skinner from Chowan, dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Warren v. Moore, from Chowan, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Tabb v. Williams, in equity, from Bertie, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Little v. Richardson, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Rogers, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bridgers v. McNeill, from Robeson, affirming the judgment.—*Ral. Stand.*

DAVIDSON CROPS AND POLITICS.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

DAVIDSON COUNTY, July 1, 1859.

Wheat crops in this section of country are first rate, and all other crops are promising. Some rust in oats; but the damage is not so great as we supposed some time ago.

I am inclined to the opinion that General Leach will beat Mr. Scales for Congress. I know of not one Whig but will vote for Leach, and some changes as far as I am acquainted in his favor.

Crops and Harvesting in Hyde County.—The corn crop of Hyde is luxuriant, and bids fair to be a large one. Perhaps a severe storm is about the only disaster which I can think of that would likely cut it off; but these I am glad to say are less frequent now, than in former years.

The wheat crop has been harvested, but the planters speak of it as being ordinary. In all wheat growing countries, *the reaping* is a great time with farmers. It is then, that the skill and dexterity of laborers are brought into competition, and sometimes the wheat fields present scenes of much excitement. I have been much interested myself, in the harvesting in Hyde this season. It was almost a strange sight to me, to see the old fashioned reap-hook still used, almost exclusively, for cutting wheat. In other sections these have been entirely laid aside, and the cradle and scythe and the horse power reapers have taken their places. I like some old things, but it seems to me, that the use of a reap-hook in a wheat field at this day of progress, looks like holding on to the old way of going to mill. The patent reaper would succeed to admiration on the level lands of Hyde I think, and would be a great saving of time and labor. But our farmers seem to have the impression, that the luxuriant growth of wheat which is usual here, renders it impossible to save it well by any other instrument but the hook.

I was delighted at the display of hospitality and neighborly feeling manifested by our farmers at these reapings. All the surrounding neighbors are invited, not only the men to do the work, but the women to enjoy the pleasure. At such times "the big pot is put in the little one," and the most liberal outlay is made in the way of good eating. *Whiskey* as an essential ingredient at a reaping, has long been dispensed with by many, but others I presume still use it to some extent, much to their own injury and the injury of their neighbors. It would have done you good Mr. Dispatch, to have been with me at one of those reapings, and witnessed the large and rich provisions made for the entertainment of the guests and laborers, and to have seen the zest with which all hands enjoyed the bounties of this land of plenty. I was especially interested with the smiling faces of about 30 children, when their time came to take their seats at the festive board. Here, at such times, no distinctions are observed. The rich and the honest poor alike participate in the luxuries spread before them. It was an interesting scene.

One of the most marked and hopeful signs in this land of corn and wheat and fruits, is the disposition to build neat and comfortable Churches for divine worship.—*Cor. Wash. Dispatch.*

Strawberries.—Two hundred and twenty thousand baskets of strawberries were received in New York one day last week over the New York and Erie Railroad.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1859.

THE BANK OF THE STATE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of the State was held in Raleigh on Tuesday last. All the old officers were re-elected. The stockholders adjourned to meet again on the 20th inst., at which time it is expected that the stockholders in the old and new banks will come to some arrangement by which the new will buy out the old institution. The advantages of such an arrangement are manifest. The old bank will be saved from the delay and expense of winding up, and the new will at once begin to realize a profit on its capital paid in. It will be a great convenience also to the solvent debtors to the bank to be saved the trouble of making new negotiations for paying off in the one and creating debts in the other.

We trust that the present officers of the old bank and its branches will be retained in the new. It is a remarkable fact, that during twenty-five years of the existence of the bank, there never has been a case of defalcation, or of any thing calling for rebuke of the proprietors or the public, in any of its numerous officers throughout the State.

PAYMENTS TO THE NEW BANK.—We are authorised to state, that the subscribers at Fayetteville to stock in the Bank of North Carolina may make payment of the first instalment of 25 per cent., in specie, to the Cashier of either of the four Banks in Fayetteville, whose certificate to that fact will entitle the subscriber to represent his stock in person or by proxy, in the meeting to be held on the 20th inst. at Raleigh, for the purpose of organizing the Institution. Subscribers will see the importance of paying up, at this convenient point, so as to entitle themselves to a voice in the organization.

N. C. AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—J. D. Whitford was, on Thursday last, re-elected President of the N. C. and Atlantic railroad, having received 8 votes on the 12th ballot.

Friday's Wilmington Journal says,—

"Perhaps it would tend to the enlightenment of some of the papers in this State that are talking about the party character of the recent appointments to directorships in the Atlantic and North Carolina R. R. Co., to inform them that no change has been made in the political character of the State directors in that board. The relative proportion of Democrats and "Oppositionist" is precisely the same as it was before the new appointments were made. Will the Goldsboro' Tribune, Newbern Progress and Fayetteville Observer, be so good as to note this fact. It will be found easier to make charges than to prove them. We may have a few words to add hereafter upon this subject."

And *we* say, perhaps it would have *more* tended to the enlightenment of some of the papers if the Journal had stated what *is* the relative proportion of Democrats and Oppositionists appointed by the Governor. We do not know, and have not said. We made no charge, as the Journal insinuates, but copied from the Newbern Progress a very strong denunciation of the Governor's action. Supposing that the Progress knew both the political associations of the Governor's appointees, and the object to be effected by their appointment, we relied upon its statement, then, as we do now—the more so, as no such charge or insinuation as that repelled by the Journal was contained in what we copied from it. Perhaps the Journal finds it "easier" to contradict charges that have never been made than to meet those that have been made.

We shall be glad to hear the Journal's "few words," and will copy them if we find occasion to comment on them, or if necessary to the vindication of the Governor or any one else.

COAL OIL AND COKE.—Henry E. Colton, Esq., has presented to us a lump of coke, part of the residuum of some Deep River coal, from which, by means of a small retort, he had extracted the oil. He informs us that he had made 5 gallons of oil from as many bushels of coal, and that the coke is worth more to iron manufacturers than the coal was before the oil was extracted. As we have heretofore stated, Mr. Colton intends to engage in the manufacture of the oil upon an extensive scale.

STATE STOCKS.—$3000 of State Bonds have been sold in Raleigh within a few days at 99¼. And $20,000 Deep River Bonds, endorsed by the State, have been sold to the State at 95. On the former, three months interest had accrued. On the latter, interest had just been paid.

In New York, on the 6th, $15,000 N. C. bonds were sold at 97, interest off; and $5,000 Virginia at 92½; Missouri 82; Tennessee 88¼.

CASWELL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—On the 4th of July a meeting was held in Kinston for the purpose of forming an Association to erect a Monument to the memory of Richard Caswell, one of the heroes of the Revolution and the first Governor of North Carolina under the State constitution. The meeting was preceded by an Address to young men, by D. K. McRae, Esq., delivered to a large concourse of people by request. Geo. Washington was then called to the chair, when 29 gentlemen signed their names to the association. John C. Washington, Esq., was elected President, Walter Dunn, Jr., Secretary; and Messrs. L. Miller, George Washington, J. C. Wooten, W. Dunn, Jr., and Henry V. Bond, Executive Committee. The Hon. W. A. Graham was requested to deliver an Address before the Association at his convenience.

This is a patriotic movement, only too late begun. We hope to see it entirely successful.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—A new semi-weekly mail route has been established from Raleigh to Carthage, *via* New Hill, Haywood, Oakland, Branch, Gulf, Carbonton, Watson's Bridge, and Centreville. Schedule: leaves Raleigh and Carthage Tuesday and Thursday at 4 A. M.; through in 36 hours.

We hope our subscribers at these offices will be relieved by this change of the inconvenience to which they have so long been subjected.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Thursday morning, a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars were in attendance, to witness the exercises of the graduating class.

The members of this class, eleven in number, were clad in pure white, save the rich green leaves of the cape jessamine, that adorned each one's head. The ceremonies commenced by Prayer, and a chorus, "Again, again we meet." The Salutatory Address beautifully described "Hope, its pleasures and final result." The composition "The conquests of Time," graphically portrayed the fall of empires and the conquest of mind over matter. "Let there be light," breathed the rich pure strains of the christian heart. "Never despair," spoke out the noble sentiments of a will resolved to act well its part. "The Nineteenth Century" was a graceful grouping of its achievements. "The beauty of the useful and the use of the beautiful," were sweetly harmonized and their reflex influence strongly presented. "Home influence," and especially that portion which described a Mother's hallowed sphere, touched many a heart. "The voices of Nature," as they whisper on the wind, in the rivulet and mountain torrent, and from the mighty deep, spoke a language understood by all. "The fate of the Indian," breathed a strain of pensive melancholy for their hard fate, and excited for them a feeling of commiseration. "The land of the Scots," spoke of heroes, statesmen and divines, philosophers and poets, mountain, glen and lake, and roused a feeling of pride in the breasts of all who claim descent from that country. "What is thy mission," suggested a high standard of christian excellence for man and woman to imitate. "The Valedictory" was chaste, simple and touching, and drew tears from many of the scholars.

These compositions were all characterized by some striking and peculiar excellence, and in the main were gracefully and distinctly read by the ladies themselves.

The Address of Mr. Blake was appropriate and eloquent. Many tears welled up from the hearts of his youthful auditors in response to his earnest appeals that they would so acquit themselves in life as to reflect credit on their "*Alma Mater*."

These exercises were interspersed with music from the scholars under Prof. Hahr and Mrs. Blake, and it was such music as delighted all.

The highest honors in scholarship were awarded to Miss Marshall of Anson, Miss Ella A. Pearce of Fayetteville, and Miss Mary McPherson of Fayetteville. To each of these and the other members of the class, a Diploma and Bible were presented.

The programme for the concert at night excited high hopes that a rich musical treat was in store; but I was doomed to disappointment; the crowd was too dense for comfort, and at an early hour I retired.

At the Party, on Friday evening, a pleasant incident occurred. The young ladies of the School, through Professor Hahr, publicly presented Mr. Blake with a beautiful silver Pitcher and Goblet, as an evidence of their high appreciation of his character as a gentleman and teacher. Mr. Blake had but ten minutes notice of the intended presentation, but he returned his cordial thanks in the happiest and most felicitous manner.

The Supper prepared by Miss Potter, of the Dobbin House, was admirably gotten up, probably superior to any thing of the kind heretofore seen and enjoyed in this place.

I cannot take leave of the subject without expressing my regret at the serious loss the School will sustain in losing the services of its talented Principal, W. K. Blake. For twenty years, as man and boy, I have known him and known him well, and a man better fitted to discharge the duties of the station I never knew.

The withdrawal of Professor Colton, for the purpose of preparing for the Ministry, will also be severely felt. Mr. Colton has been in the institution since its commencement, and his services have been highly appreciated.

We rejoice to be able to say, that the School has flourished, and is now deemed a permanent institution, where, for generations yet to come, the daughters of North Carolina may be trained to emulate the virtues and the graces of their mothers.

THE GAS WORKS.—The Mayor of Fayetteville has received a letter from Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, informing him that the first shipment of wrought iron pipes for our Gas Works was made at New York on the 23d ult., and that the whole will be shipped by the 1st August, by which time the Contractors expect to commence laying the pipes.

The Staunton (Va.) Spectator of the 28th ult. contains the following pleasant notice of the completion of Gas Works in that town:

Staunton Illuminated.—On Friday night last the Gas Works went into operation, and a large number of our business houses and private residences were brilliantly lighted. The novelty of the thing attracted the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of the town generally, and the streets were filled until a late hour with promenading parties. We are gratified to say that the Works proved to be in complete order, and furnished such a light as has never before been seen in Staunton, the gas being fully equal if not superior to any we have ever seen. Those who used it felt themselves "in a blaze of glory," and one vied with another to show off to the best advantage. Some were even so impatient to light up that they could not wait until the sun reached the western horizon, but commenced the process of consumption about 10 o'clock in the morning. Gas being free, for the time being, it was considered cheaper than daylight.

All our citizens seem disposed to award to the contractors, Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, the high measure of praise which they so well deserve for the energy and fidelity with which they have prosecuted their work to a successful consummation, as well as for the liberal spirit and gentlemanly bearing which they have manifested in their dealings and intercourse with the public. They have constructed the entire works in less than three months. Other persons will doubtless introduce the pipes into their houses in a short time, and we presume that the town authorities will have lamp posts erected on the principal streets. Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes have leased the works for five years, and we may therefore feel assured that they will be well managed for that time at least.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—See advertisement of this institution. Its first scholastic year has just closed, with 122 pupils. We understand that the buildings are to be enlarged to meet increasing patronage.

See also advertisement of Richmond Academy. And of Mount Olivet, Randolph county.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 6th inst., which destroyed nearly a whole square. Loss $15,000 to $20,000; but little if any insured. The sufferers were, G. M. Jennings, T. R. Cobb, Thos. Parr, Geo. W. Kelling, Thos. Gaskins, J. M. Butt, J. B. Fearing, A. B. Pierrse, T. H. Miskell, John H. Kenyon and Willie Riddick.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Greensborough Patriot, from what it sees and hears from all parts of the District, has every confidence that Mr. Gilmer's majority, with a full vote out, will be counted by thousands.

The same paper "now considers the election of Gen. Leach over Mr. Scales as placed beyond all doubt. From every part of the District, we have the most cheering news. The Whigs are in fine spirits, while the locos are dispirited, and many of them admit that they have no hope."

GEN. WALKUP AGAIN IN THE FIELD.—We learn from the Wadesboro' Argus of Thursday last that Gen. Walkup has finally consented to be a candidate for Congress in that District. The Argus says:

At a late hour on Wednesday afternoon we received a note from General Walkup, in which he says:

"I have concluded to run through this canvass and do the best in my power at this late stage. I will not have *time* to canvass the District, and may not be in Anson county. They will not need me in that whole-souled old Whig region; but if I can be among you I will do so. I cannot get to your Court as I must be in Lincoln and Shelby and Charlotte next week. I will be at Newton in Catawba County, and Concord in Cabarrus on next week following, viz: I expect to be in Newton third Monday, and Wednesday following in Concord during the Court week.

"After mature consideration, and at the pressing solicitation of many friends in all parts of the District, I am now in for the war!"

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT CAUGHT.—The contest between Gen. Leach and Mr. Scales has turned mainly upon the extravagance of the Administration as shown up in a pamphlet published in Virginia and reprinted at the Salem Press office, entitled "What it costs to be governed," in which extracts are made from speeches of Mr. Stephens and other democrats, and from official documents. The facts there stated, being destructive to the prospects of Scales, he and his friends have resorted to the bold and unscrupulous plan of a denial of their verity. An extract from a speech of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, in which he denounced the extravagance of his own party administration, and said that the government ought to be administered for forty millions, is denied by the Winston Sentinel. Yet it is undoubtedly genuine. We ourselves cut it from a speech of Mr. Stephens in Congress during the late session. The Sentinel goes further and pronounces the whole pamphlet a tissue of falsehoods, though in the same breath it admits that it has never seen the pamphlet!

A part of the pamphlet makes extracts from a Report of the Contingent Expenses of Congress, by J. C. Allen, the Democratic Clerk of the House of Representatives, including $1350 for a looking-glass, with many thousands for other looking-glasses, combs, hair brushes, &c. &c. Both the Sentinel and Mr. Scales denied that the Clerk had ever made any report of the kind, pronouncing it false and slanderous. But Gen. Leach wrote to a friend at Washington to buy him a copy of the printed document at any price. This was not easily done. Only one copy for each member had been printed, and these were as far as possible suppressed by the democrats. Finally one was purchased for $25: Gen. Leach received it at a discussion in Yadkin county. He allowed Scales to make his accustomed denials, and then, amidst the greatest excitement and the most enthusiastic applause, produced the document, which Mr. Scales was compelled to admit was genuine. Gen. Leach then read from it all the items which Mr. Scales had pronounced false and slanderous.

Mr. Scales's countenance, during all this process, was a study for any "member of the humane society." Leach ought to have brought on one of those $1350 looking-glasses, for Scales to see himself in from top to toe.

Bear in mind that John A. Gilmer and Z. B. Vance co-operated with the black Republicans in defeating the Postoffice appropriation bill, by which defeat the people are now being deprived of some of their accustomed mail facilities. If mail routes are refused or discontinued by the Department, or if route agents are dismissed, remember that this is not the fault of Shaw, or Scales, or Winslow, or Ruffin, or Craige, or Branch, or of the administration, but of Gilmer and Vance and the black Republicans.

Ral. Standard.

Oh, no, no. The Post Office Appropriation bill *passed* the House of Representatives, where Mr. Gilmer was, and it went to the Senate, where Mr. Toombs and other democrats spoke against it and objected to its final reading—such objection being fatal to the bill, under the Rules. They objected, knowing that they thus defeated the bill, and intending thus to defeat it.

But what makes the injustice of the Standard still more apparent is the fact that Mr. Gilmer is recorded in the yeas and nays *for* the Post Office Appropriation bill, whilst Mr. Scales is recorded *against* it. We have not a copy of the Journals of the House, but one who has, has compiled certain facts for the Salem Press, in which we find the following:—

"Feb. 26, 1859; page 1409.—House: Post Office bill passed, yeas 108, nays 104.

"For it, Gilmer.

"Against it, Scales, by the side of Giddings, Grow, Lovejoy, and others of the rankest abolitionists."

This is only in reference to Messrs. Gilmer and Scales. If we had the Journal we might perhaps find that the Standard has in like manner reversed the positions of Mr. Vance and the other members named.

Blondin again crossed the Niagara on the tight rope on the 4th, and returned blindfolded. 10,000 people present.

Henry L. Young, of Rochester, has written to Blondin, accepting his offer to take a man over on his back. Young is a bigger fool than Blondin, unless Blondin should really take him on his back, and in that case they will be on a par.

The late Battle-Field.—Solferino is a village eighteen miles northwest of Mantua, and the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the French in 1796, prior to the seige of Mantua.

W. C. & R. Railroad.—The British Brig Mary Fenwick, from Bristol, England, has arrived at this port with another cargo of Railroad Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Track-laying will soon be pushed rapidly forward.—*Wil. Herald.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, July 8, 1859.

The Hungarian, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult., passed to-day.

The War News.—There have been no important movements since the battle of the 24th—the details of which are very imperfect, with no reliable estimates of the losses on either side, but they are admitted to be very heavy.

The battle took place at Solferino, but as yet there are no reliable estimates of losses on either side. In the despatch of the 25th from Napoleon to the Empress, it is stated: "The enemy withdrew last night. I slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. General Neill has been appointed Marshal of France. The Austrians crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole force, but were compelled to abandon their position and withdraw to the left bank of the river, blowing up the bridges towards Goito. We took thirty cannon, seven thousand prisoners and three flags."

Private despatches received at Paris, say the Austrians had 35,000 placed *hors du combat*, lost sixteen flags and seventy-five cannons, but no circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. They also intimate that the French suffered so severely as to render them unable to resume the offensive. Vague rumors put the French loss at 12,000 killed and wounded.

Napoleon was constantly in the hottest of the battle. General Larry, who accompanied him, had his horse killed under him. General Neill's corps covered itself with glory. Five French Generals were wounded. The Sardinians fought with great fury against superior numbers.

No Austrian version of the battle has been received, but it is stated that the Austrians acknowledge they were obliged to retreat after sustaining heavy losses. Gen. Hess has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, and under his direction it is said that the Austrians are preparing for another battle.

The very latest received from Paris, on Wednesday, the 29th, says: A despatch from Carriana to-day, says the French troops passed the Mincio without interruption, the enemy having withdrawn.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, that another battle is expected, and is inevitable before siege operations commence.

Re-inforcements for both Sides.—The Gazette de France says preparations are making to raise within two months an army of 450,000 men. Both sides seem determined to fight to the bitter end, and we have yet seen but the beginning of what now promises to be a most sanguinary war, and one of long standing.

Great naval preparations were going on at Cherbourg, which looked as though an eye was had on England as well as Austria and Prussia.

Large reinforcements are constantly leaving France, and an attack on Venice was expected.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand Austrian Reserves were *en route* for Italy. They are called the very flower of the Austrian army, every man having served upwards of eight years.

The Position of Prussia.—Prussia on the 25th made a proposal to the Federal Diet to place an army of observation on the Rhine, under the superior orders of Bavaria.

The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna for an interview with Prince Regent of Prussia.

England.—English news unimportant. The Atlantic Telegraph Co. had issued proposals for subscriptions to a new capital of £600,000.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton market closed dull. Sales of the three days 18,000 bales. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Flour declining, and sales unimportant. Wheat declining. Corn declined. Rosin steady at 3s. 10d. a 4s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 39½ a 40s.

FOURTH OF JULY AT ASHEBOROUGH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Fourth of July was a glorious day for Asheborough. Never in the history of that village has there been a plainer demonstration of the spirit that animated the patriots of '76, than was made on that day.

At day-break the bells of the village were rung, to awake the sons of "Columbia," and remind them that the day was dawning, on which, eighty-three years before, it was declared that America should be free.

At an early hour the streets were crowded with strangers and visiters, and at 10 o'clock the procession was formed in front of the Court House, from which it moved to the beautiful grove of the Female Academy, where ample arrangements were made for all to be comfortably seated, and an excellent rostrum erected for the officials of the day, decorated with flowers and shades that would have done credit to the finest Grecian and Roman taste.

At the appointed hour, Shubal G. Worth, Esq. read the Declaration of Independence, in a very beautiful, chaste and elegant style, in which he displayed a genius for reading with which very few are favored; and it was indeed a subject of general remark amongst the large assemblage of people, that Mr. Worth's style of reading added much to the native beauty of the great National Declaration of Independence.

Next in order was the Oration of James A. Marsh, Esq., the orator of the day, which much more than met the expectations of his most sanguine friends. The soul-stirring manner in which Mr. Marsh appealed to the people to lend their aid in support of our great Union, and the pathetic manner in which he alluded to the patriots of "*the times that tried men's souls*,"—who fought, bled and died amid scenes of fire and blood,—seemed once more to arouse in the breasts of our people (the ladies more particularly) that spirit which directed Mrs. Willie Jones and a host of others in acts of bravery of which Rome or any other nation might well have been proud. His oration was highly applauded, as was shown by two beautiful bouquets presented to him while on the rostrum, by two lovely little fairies from the phalanx of female beauty that graced the occasion, and the only miss that the orator made was that he did not kiss the miss who presented the bouquets.

And what added further to the beauty of the occasion, was that the "Asheborough Guards," a spirited military Company of Asheborough, at the close of the oration, were presented by the ladies of Asheborough with a beautiful Flag, with stars and stripes of our National Banner, through Henry E. Colton, Esq., who made a very appropriate address to the "*Guards*," in which he urged them, should they ever be called on to defend our country, to bear that flag triumphantly through all their difficulties and dangers.

Mr. Marsh, the orator of the day, on the part of the Guards, responded in a very appropriate manner, in which he promised the ladies, that the flag presented to the Guards should never be dishonored while in possession of the present Company.

I must not omit to mention the beautiful turn-out of C. M. Andrews, Esq. of Summerville, with his fine Buggy and splendid grays, who politely conveyed the orator and reader from the public square to the Academy.

All things passed off quietly, and not a single disorderly drunken person was seen in town that day.

RANDOLPH.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. July 10—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for G & L Brandt, T Waddill, J N Smith, G W Williams & Co, Worth & Utley, Rockfish Co, Jas Martine, Myrover & Wightman, McNeill, Miller & Co, Welsh & Weisiger, J W Horne, Rev Geo McNeill, Smitherman & Spencer, H L Myrover, D Murphy, Makepeace & Armitage, C T Haigh, A A McKethan, D McDiarmid, G Lauder, W McNair & Co, D & W McLaurin, E J Hale & Son, C W Andrews, J O Boon & Co.

Lutterloh's Line. July 9—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, D Murchison, G W Williams & Co, J Martine, W C Troy, Sam'l J Hinsdale, M A Baker, J N Hollingsworth, P Taylor, W N Tillinghast, J H Hall, E J Hale & Son, J Kyle, T S Lutterloh, Walton & Barry, Ray & Pearce, D Anderson, E F Moore, J O Boon & Co, C E Leete, J Shaw, J R Lee, Dr Foulkes, Goldston & Fuller.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. July 11—Stmr Southerner, with goods for G W Williams & Co, J R Murchison, J McLauchlin, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R McDuffie, A McRimmon.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Friday last, by the Rev. A. Weaver, Major HEMAN L. BRANTLY to Miss ELIZA D. HUSKE, daughter of Mr. James Huske.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 3d July, by A. Alden, Esq., Mr. NATHAN HALL to Miss JOSEPHINE, daughter of W. M. Fort, Esq. All of Cumberland county.

DIED,

In this vicinity, after a long and painful illness, on Friday the 1st inst., Mrs. MARY W. WILLIAMS, consort of Chas. J. Williams, Esq. Mrs. Williams was born and reared in Chatham county; a daughter of Capt. Phillip Taylor, of the American Revolution, and sister of James F. Taylor, late Attorney General of this State. Amiable in all her social and domestic relations, she passed a long life, greatly beloved in the bosom of her family and died truly regretted by all who knew her.

Raleigh Standard.

In Montgomery Co., Ala., on the evening of the 1st inst., of congestive fever, Miss KATE, daughter of Maj. D. C. and Margaret J. McIntyre, formerly of Richmond Co., N. C., aged 13 years and 6 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 11.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	13 a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	12 a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	11 a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 37½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	6 60 a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	6 40 a 6 50	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 15 a 6 25	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 90 a 6 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 20 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 25 a 0 00	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	50 a 60	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 10 a 1 20	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 50 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37 a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Coming in slowly from country; quite a demand for Hams. If our country friends wish to realize good prices for their choice old Hams, now is the time to send them to market.

Cotton—A few bales good, (for manufacturing purposes) changed hands during the week at 12 cts.

Flour—We note a small decline; the receipts are light, but more than sufficient for the demand.

Grain—All kinds in demand at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—Receipts large; a small advance.

The market is well supplied with Mess Pork. Also Fish of all kinds, at low prices.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 9, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow $3. Hard 1 50. Spirits 40½. Hay, Northern 60 to 65. Timber, one raft at $5. No other transactions.

During the last week, sales of 5,463 bbls. Turpentine mostly at above figures to which the article declined on Monday. Spirits, 1670 bbls. as above. Rosin, about 6,500 bbls. common at 1 27½ to 1 30. Tar, 213 bbls. at 1 80. Flour, 100 bbls. State super at 6 75. Hay 60 to $1. Timber, 4 rafts at $4 to $5. No other transactions.

At New York, flour dull at 6 25 to 6 75 for Southern. Wheat dull; last quotations of sales at 1 50 to 1 56 for Southern red; 1 70 to 1 80 for Southern white. Corn firm and in good demand. Cotton steady at 11⅛ to 11¾ for Middling Uplands. Spirits firm at 45 to 46. Rosin steady at 1 76 to 1 77½ for common.

Female Normal School.
High Point, N. C. Rail Road, 15 Miles West of Greensborough.

REV. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL,

With efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it, for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st MONDAY IN AUGUST. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $40 to $55 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50; French $5; Ornamentals very low. BOARD AND HALF THE TUITION REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

☞ 30 YOUNG LADIES will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.

☞ WANTED: Situations for Southern Female Teachers. For full information address

REV. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

July 8 30-

The Door is Open!

THE next Session of the School at Richmond Academy will be commenced on Monday, the 18th July, under the supervision of John M. Johnson.

The health of the place, the morality and general intelligence of the people, and the advantages of the School in various respects, are too well known to need further publicity.

Tuition, according to grade, is $8, $10, $12 per session. Good Board can be had near by, or at a distance from the Academy, at $7 per month.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.

July 4. 30*4t

Mount Olivet School.

THE Fifth Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on Monday the 1st of August, 1859. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, 12 50 and $15 per Session of 20 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Mount Olivet is a pleasant situation in the midst of an excellent community, and free from the allurements of vice. For further information address JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Principal,
Brower's Mills, Randolph co., N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for four sessions. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian, have been highly satisfactory.

S. RICHARDSON, JOHN SPINKS,
D. B. LEACH, HARDY BROWN,
E. H. PHILLIPS, ALFRED BROWER,
M. A. SUGG, Trustees.

July 6. 30*4t

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the F. & Northern P. R. Co. will take place on Thursday next at 12 o'clock. JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

July 10 1t

Laborers Wanted.

THE Western Rail Road Co. wish to employ 4 able-bodied Slaves for the balance of the year, to work on track repairs between Fayetteville and Little River Depot. W. A. KUPER,
Ch. Eng. & Supt.

July 6 29tf

Persons in Want

OF PURE and splendid flavored old Whiskey can be furnished by us with Old Dew-Drop, Magnolia, Family, Excelsior and Reserve brands, all of which we warrant as represented or no sale.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

P. S. We have other common brands of Whiskey, but none of the "long range," such as Coffin, Rifle, Monumental, Blue Ruin.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 6. 29-tf

GLUE.

20 BARRELS Glue, for sale low by
S. J. HINSDALE.

White Castle Soap.

FOR sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 15 28i

100 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.

25 BBLS. good MESS PORK. Just rec'd and for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 11 30-2t

Bacon! Bacon!!

25 HHDS. prime Bacon, Shoulders and Sides. Just rec'd by E. F. MOORE.

July 8 30-3t

Whiskey and Brandy.

75 BBLS. pure Corn Whiskey;
25 " Apple Brandy;
20 " pure N. E. Rum;
10 " Domestic Brandy.

Just received by E. F. MOORE.

July 8 30-3t

Hay, Straw and Corn.

FOR sale by E. F. MOORE.

July 8 30-3t

Persons "In Want."

I HOPE that I will not be understood as drumming for the patronage of any one's customers in addressing this large class of my fellow-citizens, but in the spirit of a philanthropist I would say to persons IN WANT that unless they are willing to always be IN WANT, they had better let all kinds of WHISKEY alone. "Do Drop" some say,—drink it, (enough of it) and you will drop—drop in respectability, drop in usefulness, drop into the grave. If you will have whiskey—you IN WANT; poor suffering fellow mortals, bloated, ruined, ragged creatures, don't call on me. GO TO THOSE WHO ADVERTISE FOR YOUR PATRONAGE.

JAMES W. HORNE.

July 7 30-4t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of and in pursuance to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed March term 1859, of Cumberland County, I shall sell to the highest bidder at public auction, certain LAND whereof Alexander McAllister died seized, known as the Whitaker Land.

Sale at the late residence of said McAllister, August 20th 1859. Terms of sale: Bond with approved security at 6 months.

NEILL McDUGALD,
Adm'r of A. McAllister.

July 5, 1859

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell a very VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about Three Hundred Acres.

This Land is well suited to the purposes of agriculture, being both SWAMP and RIDGE, fine range. Altogether this Land is fully equal to the best farming land in this section of country.

Full opportunity will be given for a thorough examination by applying to the subscriber at Kyle's Landing P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

Terms accommodating; made known at sale.

NEILL McDUGALD.

July 5. 30*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at June Term 1859 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Alexander Black, hereby gives notice to all persons having accounts and demands against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

UPON the 28th day of July, I shall offer for sale at my residence, all of the Personal Estate of the said Alex'r Black, consisting of ONE HORSE, HOGS, SHEEP, a variety of CARPENTER'S TOOLS, and other articles of Personal Property.

Terms of sale—6 mos. credit; bond with approved security.

HECTOR McNEILL, Adm'r.

July 5 29-ltsw&*ts

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell as Commissioner at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 18th day of July, inst., THREE LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, to-wit: Leah, Peter and Becky, the property of the late John Dowd, dec'd. Terms of sale cash.

O. A. TYSOR, Com.

July 5 1t

D. M. SHAW announces himself a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector in Robeson County.

July 8 30*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Wm. Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Mary Wood and others vs. John Lewis, Elijah Goddin and Wife and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Lewis, Jr., Elijah Goddin and Wife Nancy, Zeddick Blalock and wife Margaret, Elisha Provoe and Wife Sarah, and Samuel Lewis are not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county aforesaid.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

July 2. 30*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity.—Original Bill.

C. W. Wooley, Adm'r, vs. Colin McRae and others.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly, and Francis Kelly, William McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly and Francis Kelly, Wm. McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, to be and appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Troy, July 8th, 1859.

30*6w] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

North Carolina State Bonds.

BIDS will be received at the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, until the 15th July inst., for the sale of 70 BONDS OF $1000 EACH, bearing 6 per cent. interest, of the State of North Carolina. Principal payable April 1, 1889. Interest (in coupons) April 1 and October 1.

July 6 29-

TO TAX PAYERS.

I WILL be at the office of Thos. C. Fuller, Esq., every day (Sunday excepted) from 11 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M., ready to receive the Tax List for this district.

Commencing on Monday the 11th inst., and closing Wednesday August 3rd.

Have your list prepared and save time for yourself and me.

R. M. ORRELL.

July 6. 29-1m

The Law Copartnership

OF TROY & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent.

Lumberton, N. C., July 5, 1859. 29-2t

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robe

"NEW SPRING GOODS"
AT LITTLE'S MILLS,
AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Barages, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need, and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment. Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., April 9, 1859. 6*tf

SPRING GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

NOTICE!

THAT on the fourth Monday of July next, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, I will offer and sell the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax and costs due thereon:

Year.	Names of Persons.	No. Town Lots.	Valuation.	No. acres Land.	Valuation.	White Polls.	Watch-es.
1854-5-6-7.	Benjamin Barbee.			50	100 00		
"	Jesse G. Sowell,			98	150 00		
"	Ditto.			150	300 00		
(1856 and '7.)	Matthew Williams.			400	1500 00		
1854-5-6-7.	Aaron Tyson.			300	1500 00		
"	Nathan Strickln.			200	280 00		
"	Thomas Mashburn,			150	400 00		
"	Christian Mcleod,			98	280 00		
"	Henry Evans,			150	281 00		
"	Alex'r Chisholm,			300	1500 00		
"	D. C. Campbell,			200	1500 00		
1856 and '7.	Duncan Black,			150	280 00		
"	Bray Pardue,			15	281 00		
1853-6-7.	Lockhart Fry, Jr.,			754	3000 00		
1856 and '7.	M. Q. Waddell & Co.,						
1857.	Transportation Company.	1	$1500	63	123 00		
"	R. Street, for N. C. Gas Coal			434	43 50		
"	Coal Transportation Co.			185	280 00		
1857.	G. W. Fooshee, for N. C. Gas			640	$12,000 00		
1854-5-6-7.	Ditto,			1874	100 00		
"	Richland Creek,	1		140	100 00	1	
"	Ditto.			1160	8000 00		
"	Buffalo Creek,			449	13000 00		
"	Deep River,			50	100 00		
"	Big Pocket,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Little Juniper,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Tobacco Road,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Crain's Creek,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Big Juniper,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Deep River,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Big Juniper,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Richland Creek,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Kittrell's Creek,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Richland Creek,	1		1874	150 00	1	
"	Little River,	5		1874	150 00	1	
"	Ditto,	125		1874	150 00	1	
"	Deep River,	36		1874	150 00	1	
"	Deep River,	954		1874	150 00	1	
"	Toon's Creek,	21		98	30 00		
"		9	91	68	100 00		

THOMAS W. RITTER, late Sheriff.
May 31, 1859. 20*ts

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by John S. Willis, on the 8th day of February, 1856, to secure the payment of certain debts therein specified, I will on Saturday the 30th day of July next, before the Door of the Court House in Lumberton, offer for sale on a Credit of six months, a TRACT of LAND, lying in the County of Robeson, on the West side of the Great Swamp and on both sides of the White Oak Swamp, being the same conveyed to said Willis by Daniel Lamon and others, containing 1923 Acres.

Also, another Tract, lying in the County of Bladen, on the East side of the Great Swamp, being the same conveyed to said Willis by William Willis and Richard Willis, containing 400 Acres.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.
June 25. [$1 50] 27-swlt-*3t

SALE OF SLAVES.

HAVING at June Term 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, been appointed a Commissioner to sell the Slaves belonging to the Estates of Margaret Munroe and Flora Munroe, I shall offer the same for sale on Thursday the 21st of July next, at their late residence in Cumberland County, on the Morganton Road 19 miles West of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., to wit: PETER, aged about 23; ANNA 14; VANN 19; EFFIE 17, and their interest in ABEL.

Terms of sale, Bonds with approved security, payable 6 months after date and drawing interest from date.

CHARLES MUNROE, Comm'r.
June 29. 27-swlt-*ts

$100 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above amount for the apprehension and delivery of my boy Peter, to me, whom I have previously described; also will pay any reasonable amount, for proof positive of his being aided or harbored by any white person or persons, to escape from me. It is probable he has free papers.

J. H. McQUEEN.
Queensdale, Robeson County, July 2. 28-*2t

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

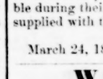
All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to ackowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.



THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.
Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, a Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR
Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.
Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

NEW LINE.

I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY. We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office.

R. M. ORRELL.

R. M. ORRELL. JOHN K. DAILEY.
March 26, 1859 800-tf

CAROLINA CITY
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE undersigned have been appointed by the General Commissioners in Salisbury, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Company, and have prepared a Subscription Book, and are ready to receive the same, on application to J. M. Rose, at the Rail Road Office.

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. A. WORTH,
JNO. M. ROSE,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 20, 1859. 25tf

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Rail-road Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

Wagons! Wagons!!

I WANT to hire five or six Teams, immediately, for which I will pay a very high price.

JAS. G. COOK.
June 16 23-

Cantwell's N. Carolina Justice.

Just rec'd.
E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS $254,618.62.

THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $23,524.87 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¾ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,563,490.01
Amount premium notes now on hand, 247,738.08

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.
May 19, 1859. 16Y

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their Cargoes,

And most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A Parrott,	William S Long,
Levi T Oglesby,	David W Bell,
W B Grant,	A B Chapin,
David S Jones,	Samuel Leffers,
Geo W Dill,	Joel H Davis,
Col Thos J Blakely,	D A Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A Parrott,	President,
Levi T Oglesby,	Vice President,
W S Long,	Treasurer,
E A Thompson,	Attorney,
A B Chapin,	Secretary.
W B Grant, W S Long, David W Bell,	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

March 12. 96-6m

GAS FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.

THE subscribers will be prepared by the middle of August, to supply every description of Buildings,—Dwellings, Stores, Factories, &c.—with all the necessary FIXTURES, for the introduction of GAS.

As we are constantly engaged in the business of building Gas Works in this and other States, we of course can afford to bring on a large stock and sell on more reasonable terms than others. Our stock will include Chandeliers, Pendents, Brackets, Glass, &c.

As we have leased the works for five years, it will be to the advantage of those requiring such fixtures to get them of us, since upon us will fall the care of them, keeping them in repair, &c. For this purpose it is both our interest and pleasure to employ none but the best Gas Fitters.

In our absence for a few weeks, all who wish to have the Pipes introduced into their buildings, will please leave their names with Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, who will give all necessary information on the subject. It is desirable to know as early as possible, so that the Fixtures may be introduced at the same time with the construction of the works, and thus all may light up simultaneously.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.
Fayetteville, June 10. 22-tf

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. 26tf

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

THE subscriber having lately refitted his ICE CREAM SALOON, at the Shemwell House, will be pleased to serve the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, on and after the 27th inst.

The Saloon will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and kept open until 10 P. M.

P. SHEMWELL.
April 25 1859. 8tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

DR. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.
Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

BACON, PORK, FISH, &c.

4000 LBS. NORTH CAROLINA BACON;
6000 lbs. Baltimore Sides;
3500 " Prime Leaf Lard;
25 Bbls. Mess Pork;
25 do. Extra No. 1 and 3 Mackerel;
25 do. " " 1 Herring;
500 lbs. Extra No. 1 Cod Fish;
15 Hhds. Prime Molasses.

Just received, and will sell cheap for cash.

W. C. TROY.
June 9, 1859. 21-1m

SALMON AND TONGUES.

VERY SUPERIOR SALMON, selected especially for retailing.
25 doz. Extra Beef Tongues.
3 Firkins Choice Goshen Butter.

Just received at W. C. TROY'S.
June 9, 1859. 21-1m

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,
4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing.)
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ¼ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter, Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.

W. C. TROY.
Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 2. 10 tf

200 Bbls. of Herring

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO
March 14 96

Blank Books and Writing Ink.

FURTHER supplies just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 11

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayettoville, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.

They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.
Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

J. R. BULLA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
March 10, 1859 96-6m

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.
August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

LEROY D. McMANNEN, M. D.,

HAVING located in Bladen County in the immediate neighborhood of Dr. Jno. S. Richardson, respectfully offers his professional services to all who may favor him with a call.

Being a regular graduate of the Medical University of New York, and having followed the practice both in the Bellevue and New York Hospitals, besides having the advantage of two years experience in country practice, feels that these advantages should in some degree entitle him to the confidence of the afflicted.

He has a new and complete set of Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, and will pay particular attention to those branches. He will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Medicines. Prompt and constant attention with moderate charges.
June 8 21-2mpd

Dr. R. SCOTT is now permanently located in Fayetteville,

and offers his professional services to the community. Office two doors east of the market—formerly occupied by Dr. Benbow—where he can be found during his regular office hours, from

9 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M.;
3 " P. M. " 6 " P. M.
June 3 20tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

WORTH & UTLEY,
Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY
JAS. T. HOUSTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. M. BEASLEY.
ALSO,
A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,
AT REDUCED PRICES, by
JAS. T. HOUSTON.
March 1, 1859 93tf

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.
ROOFING, GUTTERING,
And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9. 27-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14-1y

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
P. P. SHAW & CO.,
31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GE ERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
July 29, 1858. 32-

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—
150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859 93tf

SPRING STYLES!
The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON.
March 16 97-tf

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 23. 25tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.
☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office in Hall's Building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water Street.
April 8, 1859 4-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.
Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,
NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants,

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other produce.
April 16, 1859 6-3mospd

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co's Superphosphate of Lime.

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
Commission Merchant,
And Agent for Dawson's Line Steamers,
Wilmington, N. C,

Solicits Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Corn, Flour.

Also orders for Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Guano, &c. &c.

REFERS TO
John Dawson, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.,
Dr. F. J. Hill, " "
O. G. Parsley; " President Commercial Bank,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright, President Bank of Cape Fear,
E. P. Hall, Esq., Branch Bank of State of N. C.,
T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 25 8-3m

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

HAWKS'S
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 in library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. It will be SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise *free of postage*, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 00 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents or others, who buy to sell again. E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

Chapman's Sermons, sixth edition; the Methodist by Miriam Fletcher; Life at Three Score, by Barnes; Songs of the P. E. Church; The Psalmist, with supplement; Clarke's Commentary, &c.
June 11. E. J. HALE & SON

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE annual Commencement will be on the 27th or 28th of JUNE. The Fall Session will commence the last WEDNESDAY in JULY, and close December 20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d TUESDAY in January, and close May 31st, 1860.

This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. Our course is thorough—both solid and ornamental. Board, exclusive of washing and lights $6 per month. English course $5 to $15. Music on Piano and Guitar $20. *No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fuel or Servants.* Ornamentals, Latin and French, $5 each. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session, as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teachers is complete

For further particulars and Catalogues address
J. W. THOMAS,
President Board Trustees.
June 17, 1859. 24*tf

BETHLEHEM MALE ACADEMY,

THIS INSTITUTION, located five miles west of Gothage, in Moore County, in a moral and social neighborhood, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the Second Monday in JULY. Tuition, $7 50, $12 and $16 per session. Board $7 per month.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.
June 22. 26*tf

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-1y

N. A. McARTHUR

ANNOUNCES himself as a Candidate for Tax Collector in Robeson County, at an election to be held for that purpose on the 4th of August next.

Now prepare to pay your taxes—for I am determined to have the office—and pay them you must.
May 26 18tf

Tax Collector in Robeson.

WE are authorised and requested to announce MALCOM McNAIR as a candidate for Tax Collector in Robeson County. Election in August next.
May 21 16tc

No Longer Indulgence!

THE notes and accounts of the late firm of McArthur & Lilly, will go into the hands of D. B. McARN on the 1st August next.

Those wishing to save cost can do so by settling with E. Lilly previous to that time. All the notes and accounts will then be put in suit, without any discrimination. D. B. McARN,
E. LILLY.
Gilopolis, N. C., June 29 28-*3t

Farm for Sale---293 Acres.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 293 acres— about 100 cleared. Any one wishing information of the above property can apply to the subscriber on the place, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE ELLIOT.
June 3, 1859 20*tf

NOTICE.

THE REAL ESTATE of the late Thomas Munroe and a NEGRO WOMAN and THREE CHILDREN will be sold, on a Credit of Six months, July 30, 1859, at the residence of T. Munroe, Little River, Cumberland County.

J. A. McLAUCHLIN, }
D. A. MUNROE, } Adm'rs.
June 21. 26*3t

New Volumes, July 1859.
The American Phrenological Journal.

DEVOTED to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely Illustrated with Engravings, and published Monthly at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. Every Family, and especially all young men and women should have a copy.

The Water-Cure Journal.

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health. Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. These Journals are too well known to need special description.

☞ $3—For Three Dollars, a copy of both Journals and Life Illustrated will be sent for one year; for Two Dollars, half a year.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

Agents Wanted—Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.
July 1 28*3t

SKY-LIGHT
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANE OTYPES and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

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